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States and Territories which have no laws or regulations concerning tuberculosis.

States.	Notifications.	Sanitary measures.	Remarks.
Rhode Island....	No law, State or municipal, requiring registration or notification of cases of tuberculosis.	A card catalogue is kept of all deaths and of all cases in which free examination of sputum is made for physicians. This has been done since 1895. We doubt the policy of forcing notification.
South Carolina....	No law, State or municipal, requiring notification of tubercular affections.		
South Dakota....	No law on the subject.		
Utah.....	No law or regulation requiring registration and notification of cases of tuberculosis.		
Virginia.....	No law bearing on the subject.		
Vermont	No law or regulation requiring registration or notification of tuberculosis.		
Wisconsin.....	No municipal law or regulation requiring such registration or notification.		
Wyoming.....	No State or municipal law regulating tuberculosis either as to registration or notification.		

States and Territories which did not report.

The States and Territories which did not report are as follows: Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, District of Columbia, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Smallpox in Ducktown, Tenn.

MOBILE, ALA., April 24, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in obedience to telegraphic orders of the 19th instant to proceed to Ducktown, Tenn., and make diagnosis of prevailing disease, I left Mobile on the 20th, arriving in Ducktown afternoon of 21st. Here I took a vehicle to Hiwassee, where I stopped during my visit. Ducktown post-office is situated about 3 miles from Ducktown station, and although the post office bears the above name, the village is called Hiwassee. In fact the whole basin in the mountains, about 10 miles in area, near the line of Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, is known as Ducktown. Hiwassee, Isabelle, Ducktown station and post-office, and 3 or 4 more villages, are included in this area.

There are about 5,000 inhabitants engaged in mining and smelting copper. I met Dr. Rodgers and several other members of the local board of health, and from them learned that an expert from Knoxville had seen some of the cases several weeks ago and had given an opinion which was accepted by most of the medical men and by some of the people as correct. Others, however, were not satisfied, as there had been several cases of other eruptive diseases, notably scarlet fever and measles, in the villages. At Ducktown post-office, or Hiwassee, a smallpox hospital has been built, also a suspect or detention hospital established.

In company with Dr. Rodgers I visited the pesthouse where I saw four or five cases of smallpox in various stages of convalescence and one well-marked case in pustular stage. The next place visited was at Brush Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hiwassee and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ducktown station. Here I saw 2 convalescents—one case in first stage of eruption and one case, an old lady of 75 or 80 years, in the pustular stage. All cases seen were in white people.

I advised with the local authorities regarding the necessity for vaccination, isolation, and disinfection. Vaccination had been done to some extent and isolation was being carried out in a very effective and satisfactory manner.

Respectfully,

W. P. MCINTOSH,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian and Mexican ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., April 21, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command national quarantine service on Delaware River and Bay, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels: April 16, 1901, British steamship *Trunkby*, from Colon, via Daiquiri, with iron ore; no passengers; Colon bill of health signed by United States consul; Daiquiri bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service. April 18, 1901, Danish steamship *Tyr*, from Banas, with fruit, no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Assistant Surgeon Zayas, U. S. Marine Hospital Service. April 18, 1901, British steamship *Kennett*, from St. Thomas, via Sagua and Caibarien, with sugar; no passengers; Sagua bill of health signed by Pedro Garcia Riera, quarantine officer; Caibarien bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service. April 19, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Alfred Dumois*, from Gibara, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service. April 20, 1901, British steamship *Homerio*, from Vera Cruz, via Cienfuegos, with sugar; no passengers; Vera Cruz bill of health signed by Wm. W. Canada, United States consul; Cienfuegos bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Berry, per J. M. Lindsley, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., April 20, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith the following summary of work at this station for the week ended April 20, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 173; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 26; inspection of immigrants, 59; disinfection of baggage, blankets, bedding, etc., 40 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 387 pieces; disinfection of soiled Pullman linen, 3,808 pieces; vaccination of immigrants and their children, 10.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.